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ABSTRACT

This report outlines a research study conducted to evaluate black female-headed families with a female adolescent in order to obtain data regarding socialization practices by mothers, and community participation and choice patterns by adolescent girls. Data were collected through interviews with 175 black adolescent girls and their mothers. Results suggested that successful mothers engaged in complex strategies in order to maximize the positive experiences of their children within both the family and the community. The data also indicated that female children in minority families were required to play a bicultural role, that is, to participate effectively in the society as a whole and to transmit the specific values, traditions, and norms of the nuclear family in its minority context. It appeared that the critical determinants of socialization practices were related to family process and available community resources. Tables of data are appended. (MK)

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Daughters, Black Single Parent Female Headed Families

Final Report

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Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation

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UD021227

AIMS OF THE PROJECT: (PROBLEM STUDIED)

6. Describe briefly the *specific aims* of your project, indicating major changes in direction from the original aims:

[redacted]

1. To evaluate black female headed families with a female adolescent in order to obtain data regarding socialization practices by mothers and community participation and choice patterns by adolescent girls.

   a. Interview data were collected from mothers to determine socialization strategies and community resources utilized and values regarding in which settings should competencies be achieved for daughters during child-rearing.

   b. Interview data were collected from daughters to determine types of settings and competencies evidenced and major life choices.

2. To determine descriptive clusters of typical socialization and community participation strategies.

   a. Demographic and descriptive data regarding mother's behavior, values and attitudes, availabilityof resources, and actual child socialization practices were grouped according to ecological activity categories. A variety of analyses were performed to allow a complete picture of life strategies.

   b. Data from the initial interviews with daughters were grouped to determine initial descriptive and demographic characteristics most associated with competency in specific settings, and most frequent major life choices.

3. On-going patterns of community participation, new resources and/or lifestyle options, and significant changes were assessed in six-month and one year interviews following the initial interview with adolescent daughters.

(See continuation page)

7. Were the aims pursued as *originally formulated?*

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☐ No (15)

The aims of the project have been completed as originally formulated. Due to an extremely small attrition rate (1.71%), a slightly larger final sample was obtained. For some families, more than one daughter was interviewed, giving 34 sets of sisterms in the project. Other subsamples include 18 girls whose brothers had been interviewed in a previous study, and 43 teenparents. These subsamples will be separately analyzed at a later date.

TYPE OF RESEARCH:

8. In general, how would you *characterize* your research?
(Rank any multiple answers, using "1" as most appropriate)

(16) ☐ Hypothesis development
(17) ☒ Hypothesis testing
(18) ☒ Development or refinement of methodology
(19) ☐ Gathering of data; e.g., surveys
(20) ☐ Other *(Specify):*

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4. Significant relationships within patterns of socialization and community participation were determined, and relationships between these and daughter participation were discovered.

   a. For mother, interaction between resources, attitudes and choices were analyzed, including their effects on decision-making.

   b. For daughters, data were analyzed to determine relationships between choices and problems.

5. Overall data analysis was performed to determine interactions between environmental factors of mothers socialization strategies and community participation of adolescent daughters, including contribution of childhood environment factors.

CONDUCT OF RESEARCH:

9. Describe the *methodology* used in your research, including characteristics of any sample used:

The study included 175 black adolescent females and their mothers. The mother had been the sole parent since daughter's average age two. Data were gathered relative to all phases of the daughter's life, including mother's socialization emphasis, community resources, satisfaction and actual time spent in ten ecological areas: work, education, recreation, social, public agencies, health, commercial, family, private and trafficways, in addition to demographic data. For each daughter, demographic data and actual time, perceived community resources, aspiration satisfaction, and competence in these ecological areas were assessed. These data for daughters were collected at six-month intervals for a total of three interviews.

10. Did you have significant *technical methodological* difficulties?
(Examples: necessary measurement tools undeveloped; unexpected inadequate data base)
If yes, describe, and explain how you dealt with them.

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☒ No (21)

11. Did you have significant *practical operational* difficulties?
(Examples: trouble with equipment; loss of sample or data; difficulties with cooperating units)
If yes, describe, and explain how you dealt with them.

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☒ No (22)

12. Describe (a) your *conclusions* or *results* as they relate to your specific aims *(please include negative results)*, and (b) their *significance* in relation to the field. Avoid highly technical language where practicable.

RESULTS:

As noted in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix A, the mothers in this study were essentially similar to those in the preceding study of male offspring. Income was typically at the poverty level during early child rearing phases, rising to about $7300 per year by daughter's age 16. Public assistance was most typically used as income supplement during the early child rearing years. By daughter's high school age, three broad categories of demographic characteristics were noted with respect to the mothers: (1) older, with many children; (2) older at the birth of the first child, with few children; and, (3) high income, educated with skilled occupation.

As in the preceding study, the investigation focused on the relationship between community environment, family process, and the outcomes of the child rearing process in broad social and psychological terms. The delineation of successful and effective child rearing practices and critical community resources was the essential goal of the research. As in the case of male offspring, psychosocial functioning of the daughters was typically positive and effective in both personal and community participation terms: The stereotypic expectation of impaired functioning as a result of single parent family process was not found. Further, consistent with the most recent reviews of psychological risk and outcome in single parent families, the single parent factor alone appeared to contribute little to predicted outcomes and appears to have minimal effect (Blechman, 1980). The socioeconomic condition of the family secondary to single parent status, community resource utilization, and child rearing practices appear to account for the majority of observed effects. (See Tables 3, 4, and 5 of Appendix A)

The results did more clearly delineate the specific mechanisms by which the single parent black family engages in successful child rearing processes, and further identified the differences in family process and outcome with respect to female offspring. (Tables 7 through 10, male-female comparisons; Table 12, socialization practice and outcomes)

For both male and female children, successful mothers appear to engage in a very complex "cybernetic loop" strategy in order to maximize the positive experiences of the child both internal to the family and in the external community environment. In contrast to two parent, middle income families, limitations in terms of time and resources present a unique dilemma; father in a traditional two parent family provides both social status and economic access to the external community, while mother may supplement such access and provide the time and energy necessary to maintain positive family functioning. The essential strategy of the single black mother is to provide highly structured and specific guidelines within the family which focus on the acquisition of social competence, educational achievement, and potential occupational skills; adequate interpersonal process, nurturance, and emotional support are provided. However, such mothers invest much more heavily than typical families in external family participation; they are likely to be actively involved in leadership positions within the immediately surrounding community, thus investing additional time and effort to gain access to those community experiences which positively socialize the child and which supplement the nurturing, socializing, and the competence facilitating functions of the family. They are unlikely to use large public

organizational settings for such a strategy, since these appear to provide minimal leadership and participation experience; they are more likely to use informal social networks, church based organizations, and similar community "network" resources. The strategy appears effective in that it provides through the interaction of family and community those basic child rearing processes which two parent families may provide solely within the context of the family system; at the same time, it provides access to socially demanding external environments which support achievement, competence, and effective community level participation. In a very general sense, mother's strategy is not to do everything that two parents could do, but to act as a catalyst so that equivalent positive experiences occur within the limits of her time, energy, financial resources, and available community resources.

While this general strategy has been apparent in both the male and female offspring samples, distinct differences were noted with respect to daughters of single parent families. Socialization practices with male offspring were more clearly and narrowly focused on educational and occupational attainments. Socialization practices and facilitated community involvement with daughters, however, was more broadly distributed and included a greater emphasis on interpersonal process and on the utilization of public organizations and agencies. These data are consistent with the interpretation that the male role is more clearly defined and can be more narrowly and specifically anticipated; the potential adult female role for daughters of black single parent families is by contrast more difficult to define and anticipate. Further, critical life choices during mid and late adolescence are narrowly defined for males: occupational attainment is primary, and marital status is unlikely to have as great an impact as in the case of female offspring. For daughters, both occupational and family roles must be anticipated, and critical choices with respect to marriage, child bearing, education, work, and community involvement are likely to be presented to the female. It has been suggested that female offspring of minority families are required to play a more "bi-cultural" role than are males; that is, they must not only participate in the society as a whole in an effective manner, but must also transmit the specific values, traditions, and norms of the nuclear family and its minority cultural context. Whatever the reasons, the child rearing process and socialization practices of the mothers with respect to female children were more complex and involved a wider range of socialization practices.

Beyond the specific data yielded by this project, implications may be noted in two major areas. First, it is clear that a great many studies of black single parent families have suffered from methodological limitations which have contributed to a negative view of the effectiveness of such family units. Similar findings have been noted recently with respect to studies of one parent families and potential psychosocial risk to offspring. Number of parents should be clearly separated from other factors which may impinge on outcome, particularly social, economic, and community resources and the individual characteristics of the single parent. The use of ecological models and measurement techniques and a consistent methodological approach appeared to have yielded a more adequate description of family process and a more complete view of the functioning of such families.

Second, the implications for positive mental health and effective support at the preventative level can be noted. The use of large, publicly supported, pathology oriented services was minimal among successful mothers; those few families which experienced extreme disruption or active mental health problems were more likely to utilize such resources, but the effectiveness of such traditional mental health

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interventions remains unclear. A more fruitful avenue for further intervention and for the development of positive social programming would appear to be found in the area of community support networks, development of positive community educational and social facilities, support of positive occupational and educational opportunities, and use of neighborhood based or community based facilities which allow a wider range of participation and active leadership on the part of family members.

RESULTS
(Continued)

13. Did you have *other findings* not directly related to the specific aims *("serendipitous findings")*?

If yes, describe:

1 ☐ Yes (23)
2 ☒ No

14. How do the *overall results* of your project fit into these descriptions? *(If you had multiple expectations or hypotheses, base your response on the predominant trend of the results).*

☒ Confirming your hypotheses or expectations (24)
☐ Disproving your hypotheses or expectations (25)
☐ Inconclusive (26)

The findings of the project, as noted in the response to item 12, were consistent with the expectations: positive outcome and socialization practices were noted typically in single parent black families with female offspring, with the critical determinants related most significantly to family process independent of single parent status and available community resources.

15. Did your research result in significant *methodological developments?*

If yes, describe:

1 ☒ Yes (27)
2 ☐ No

The project further demonstrated the reliability and effectiveness of ecological measurement techniques, particularly in terms of refinement of the ecological assessment recording technique and its stardardization in a "capitalized life activity record" which may be used in either interview or paper and pencil format as a descriptor of community participation and subjective experience. Data reduction and analysis techniques were also further demonstrated in a methodology which considers a wide range of individual, small group, and community level variables with the necessity for data reduction and subsequent analysis.

IMPLICATIONS:

16. How would you describe the *impact* of your project?
(Rank any multiple answers, using "1" as most appropriate)

(28) [1] Opening up a new line of research
(29) [2] Contributing to the knowledge base of the field
(30) [3] Providing facts ready for application in a field
(31) [ ] Indicative of a "dead-end" line of pursuit

17. Do you have immediate plans for *further research* in this area? 1 [X] Yes (32) 2 [ ] No
If yes, describe:

The applicant is currently conducting related research, (Can We Predict the Mental Health of Young Black Males?) 1 R01 MH33679.

18. Beyond your own plans, what is your opinion of the future directions this research area should take?

Further comparisons between single parent and two parent families are needed, and further comparison of a range of minority and majority group families; the functioning of single parent families headed by a male parent is an increasing observed event, and deserves further research; current extentions of the study as noted in the preceding item are focused on followup through the young adult and adult years.

19. Do you have *specific suggestions (experiments, cautions, etc.)* for other research in this area? 1 [X] Yes (33) 2 [ ] No
If yes, describe:

Where multiple sources of influence occur with respect to any outcome variable, it is particularly critical that the methodology of the study carefully consider all potential contributors; in preceding studies of single parent families, number of parents was often interpreted as a significant determinent of subsequent outcome, whereas more recent research suggests that other factors may be more significant and have frequently not been considered in such research.

GRANT NUMBER:

IMPLICATIONS

(Continued)

20. Are you aware of *other researchers* using your techniques, or planning to replicate your study, or of some individual or organization continuing your work? *If yes, describe, and check the type of impact which best characterizes the impact of your research at this time.*

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☐ No (34)

☐ Specific utilization (35)

☒ General field impact (36)

Researchers at the University of Kansas, University of Kansas Medical Center, and Native American Research Associates are currently engaged in studies utilizing the ecological assessment techniques developed during this study and its preceding study.

DISSEMINATION:

21. As an appendix, list *all publications (and articles accepted for publication)* resulting from this project. Send any publications which have not already been submitted as *appendices*, with grant number indicated on each. *(See instructions, page 1, regarding submission of books)*

22. Do you have any plans for future publications, papers, and/or demonstrations dealing with the results of this project? If so, describe briefly. Send in any future publications based on this project as per instructions on page one.

1 ☒ Yes
2 ☐ No (37)

Publication in book format is currently in process with Plenum Press, New York; the initial publication will focus on a wide range of ecological models and techniques, family process, assessment and clinical interventions and the cross cultural aspects of ecological research. Specific publications are planned in journal format.

23. The official PHS policy indicates that if results incorporated in the report have been submitted for publication but not yet published, contents of the report will, as far as possible, be held as restricted information for six months unless the investigator agrees to an earlier release. Do you request this restriction?

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☒ No (38)

APPENDICES:

See instructions, page 1, paragraph 3.

Appendix A includes Tables 1 through 11 with supporting data related to Item 12, results and conclusions of the study.

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TABLE 1

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, MOTHERS

INCOME SOURCE - DAUGHTERS GROUP

PRIMARY	I	II	III	IV
Public Assistance	19 (10.9%)	26 (14.9)	34 (19.4)	24 (13.7)
Social Security	3 (1.7)	2 (1.1)	4 (2.3)	10 (5.7)
Pension	-	-	1 (0.6)	-
Family	-	1 (0.6)	-	1 (0.6)
Boyfriend or daughter's father	53 (30.3)	8 (4.6	2 (1.1)	5 (2.9)
Part-time employment	5 (2.9)	7 (4.0)	5 (2.9)	11 (6.3)
Self Employed	-	2 (1.1)	3 (1.7)	5 (2.9)
Full-time Employment	95 (54.3)	129 (73.7)	126 (72.0)	119 (68.0)
SECONDARY				
None	53 (30.3%)	32 (18.3)	44 (25.1)	53 (30.3)
Public Assistance	37 (21.1)	84 (48.0)	75 (42.9)	47 (26.9)
Social Security	7 (4.0)	12 (6.9)	14 (8.0)	20 (11.4)
Pension	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	-	3 (1.7)
Family	7 (4.0)	7 (4.0)	9 (5.1)	11 (6.3)
Boyfriend or daughter's father	43 (24.6)	22 (12.6)	21 (12.0)	15 (8.6)
Part-time employment	7 (4.0)	14 (8.0)	7 (4.0)	15 (8.6)
Self employed	4 (2.3)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.7)
Full-time employment	16 (9.1)	2 (1.1)	4 (2.3)	8 (4.6)

Public Assistance generally an income supplement, not primary source, and widely in this capacity only between daughter ages 6-14.

Most support by daughter's father during daughter's age 0-5 (often still in home).

OCCUPATION (from Hollingshead Scale)	Stage 4 only	
2 Lesser Professionals	4 (2.3%)	
3 Minor Professionals, Adm. Pers.	7 (4.0)	
4 Clerical and Sales Workers	46 (26.3)	
5 Skilled manual laborers	9 (5.1)	
6 Semi-skilled laborers	329 (16.6)	
7 Unskilled	240 (22.9)	
8 Housewife	17 (9.7)	
9 Unemployed	19 (10.9)	
12 Public Assistance	4 (2.3)	$\bar{X}$ = 6.097

INCOME LEVEL	I	II	III	IV
Below $2,000.	17 (9.7%)	4 (2.3)	3 (1.7)	-
$ 2 -$ 4,999.	93 (53.1)	96 (54.9)	67 (38.3)	45 (25.7)
$ 5 -$ 7,999.	55 (31.4)	62 (35.4)	81 (46.3)	71 (40.6)
$ 8 -$10,999.	8 (4.6)	10 (5.7)	15 (8.6)	40 (22.9)
$11 -$13,999.	2 (1.1)	3 (1.7)	7 (4.0)	8 (4.6)
$14 -$16,999.	-	-	1 (0.6)	5 (2.9)
$17,000. +	-	-	1 (0.6)	6 (3.4)

TABLE I
(Continued)

BIRTHPLACE

Urban = 127 (72.6%) Rural = 48 (27.4%)

NE = 29 (16.6)
SE = 121 (69.2)
SW = 25 (14.3)

INCOME LEVEL - SONS GROUP

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1 Below $ 2,000.	18 (17.8)	15 (14.9)	6 (5.9)	7 (6.9)	3 (3.0)	1 (1.0)
2 $ 2 - $ 4,999.	61 (60.4)	67 (66.3)	71 (70.3)	52 (51.5)	41 (40.6)	32 (31.7)
3 $ 5 - $ 7,999.	15 (14.9)	15 (14.9)	22 (21.8)	37 (36.6)	40 (39.6)	39 (38.6)
4 $ 8 - $10,999.	7 (6.9)	3 (3.0)	2 (2.0)	5 (5.0)	15 (14.9)	18 (17.8)
5 $11 - $13,999.	-	-	-	-	2 (2.0)	9 (8.9)
6 $14 - $16,999.	-	1 (1.0)	-	-	-	2 (2.0)
7 $17,000.+	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY INCOME - SONS GROUP

Public Assistance or SS	16 (15.8)	17 (16.8)	19 (18.8)	13 (12.9)	19 (18.8)	18 (17.8)
Pension	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family	4 (4.0)	2 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	-
Boyfriend or daughter's father	38 (37.6)	19 (18.8)	5 (5.0)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)	2 (2.0)
Self employment, part-time	1 (1.0)	-	-	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	-
Part time	1 (1.0)	4 (4.0)	6 (5.9)	4 (4.0)	3 (3.0)	2 (2.0)
Self employment	-	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	6 (5.9)	6 (5.9(	5 (5.0)
Full time	41 (40.6)	57 (56.4)	69 (68.3)	74 (73.3)	69 (68.3)	74 (73.3)

SECONDARY INCOME - SONS GROUP

None	39 (38.6)	32 (31.7)	28 (27.7)	27 (26.7)	30 (29.7)	23 (22.8)
Public Assistance or SS	17 (16.8)	29 (28.7)	29 (28.7)	43 (42.6)	43 (42.6)	47 (46.5)
Pension	-	-	2 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	-	-
Family	8 (7.9)	8 (7.9)	3 (3.0)	5 (5.0)	6 (5.9)	9 (8.9)
Boyfriend or daughter's father	18 (17.8)	24 (23.8)	25 (24.8)	21 (20.8)	18 (17.8)	16 (15.8)
Self employment, part-time	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	5 (5.0)	2 (2.0)	2 (2.0)	2 (2.0)
Part-time	4 (4.0)	-	2 (2.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)
Self Employment	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1.0)
Full time	14 (13.9)	7 (6.9)	7 (6.9)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)

TABLE 2

MALE AND FEMALE GROUPS: DEMOGRAPHICS

	B O Y S	G I R L S
$\bar{X}$ Age	16.74	16.81 (Phase I)
$\bar{X}$ Years father in the home	1.95	2.02
YEARS FATHER PRESENT IN THE HOME BREAKDOWN:		
0 years	43 (42.6%)	74 (42.3%)
1-3 years	33 (32.6%)	48 (27.4%)
4-8 years	25 (24.8%)	53 (30.3%)
SIGNIFICANT OTHERS:		
Natural father	80 (79.2%)	159 (90.85%)*
Male relative	57 (56.4%)*	42 (24.0%)
Female relative	6 (6.0%)	123 (70.2%)*
Stepfather	15 (14.8%)	37 (21.1%)*
Other Male	27 (26.7%)	43 (24.6%)

Most had some contact with the natural father - more so for girls than boys. Girls also more often had stepfathers at some point in their lives. For boys, the most significant other was an uncle (this is consistent with Lovelene and Lohman, 1978), for girls an aunt. The most significant other male for daughters was a non-relative (e.g., physician, teacher, etc.)

GPA:	1.57	2.15**
ATTITUDE TOWARD PARENTS SCALE: 1 (Very dissatisfied) to 5(very satisfied)		
$\bar{X}$ Mother	4.59	4.43
$\bar{X}$ Father	2.89	2.66
Employment/none	42.6%	60.0%
Summer only	18.8%	8.6%
Part Time	23.8%	22.3%
Full Time	14.9%	9.1%

* Chi-Square P = .05
** T-Test P = .05

TABLE 3

MOTHER TIME

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Factor 4		Factor 5	
	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son
Ages 0-5	work -home	work -home	chur -soc	com hlth	educ chur	educ chur fin	p.ag	legal		p.ag -soc
Ages 6-11	work -home	work -home	com	com hlth	educ hlth	mhlth -rec -chur	chur -soc	soc -home		
Ages 12-14	work -home	work -home	soc -chur	rec chur hlth	p.ag	-educ -com	rec hlth	mhlth	educ -work -home	
Present	work -home	work -home	soc -chur	rec p.ag. legal	com	rec fin		mhlth		

TABLE 4

SCATTERGRAM RESULTS: Mother demographic factors at birth of daughter (A) and at present (B) vs. her socialization practices and # settings throughout daughters' life

DEMOGRAPHICS A	DAUGHTER AGE	SOCIALIZATION	# SETTINGS
Age, # children	0-6		public agency, commercial, social, home/-work, recreation
	7-11	work	private
	12-14		work, social, educationanal public agency/-private
Income, education	0-6		recreation, private, traffi way, public agency, commerci al, social, work, recrea- tion/-home
	7-11		educational, recreation, community
	12-14		public agency
	present	-work, health, commer- cial, home	-public agency, health
Liked heading house- hold and primary income public assistance	0-6	-home, private, traffic- way,-educational, work -social, commercial	-social
	7-11	-home, educational, com- munity, recreation -trafficway	private
	12-14 present	-educational, recreation -work, health, commercial home	
(+) attitude toward daughter father and length of his home presence	0-6	home, private, trafficway educational, work	
	7-11	-work	-private
	12-14	educational, recreation, commercial, home	
	present	home	
DEMOGRAPHIC B			
Age, # children	0-6	home, private, trafficway	public agency, commercial, social, home/-work, recrea- tion
	7-11	educational, recreation, community, home	-private
	12-14	educational, recreation, commercial	-work, social,-public agency

TABLE 4
(Continued)

DEMOGRAPHIC B	DAUGHTER AGE	SOCIALIZATION	# SETTINGS
Age, older at birth of first child/few children	0-6		recreation, private, traffi way, social, work, recrea-tion/-home
	7-11		educational, recreation, commercial, social, private -home
	12-14		educational, commercial, -public agency, private/ -educational
	present	-educational	educational, recreation, social, public agency
Status occupation, income, education	0-6		public agency, commercial
	7-11	-work	educational, recreation, commercial
	12-14 present	home	public agency

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF MOTHER SOCIALIZATION: SON VS. DAUGHTER

	Sons' $\bar{X}$	Daughters' $\bar{X}$
Ages 0-5		
work	2.950	3.411*
education	1.950	3.000**
recreation	3.906*	3.489
social	3.327	3.773*
public agencies	1.663	3.101**
health	4.629**	3.756
commercial	4.584**	3.615
family	4.639**	3.899
trafficway	4.431**	3.621
church	4.144**	3.340
Ages 6-11		
work	4.153**	3.680
education	4.153**	3.499
recreation	2.599	3.267**
social	4.525**	3.810
public agencies	4.658**	3.529
health	4.673**	4.013
commercial	4.490**	3.600
family	3.960**	3.543
trafficway	3.733	3.802
church	4.406	3.200
Ages 12-14		
work	4.069	3.763
education	3.822*	3.421
recreation	3.663	3.492
social	3.891	3.664
public agencies	2.911	3.320*
health	4.426**	3.697
commercial	4.653**	3.640
family	4.683**	3.906
trafficway	4.495**	3.630
church	4.218**	3.223
Present		
work	4.050	3.903
education	3.673	3.337
recreation	3.574	3.533
social	3.921	3.703
public agencies	3.069	3.471*
health	4.436**	3.730
commercial	4.743**	3.704
family	4.653**	4.057
trafficway	4.465**	3.699
church	3.901**	2.571

*T-Test $p \leq .05$
**T-Test $p \leq .01$

TABLE 6

MOTHER SOCIALIZATION VALUES

	Factor 1		Factor 2		Factor 3		Factor 4		Factor 5		Factor 6	
	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son	Dau	Son
Ages 0-5												
	home	com	-educ	tfwy	-soc	work		p.ag.		-educ		
	priv	chur	-work	-soc	-com	fin		legal		-hlth		
	tfwy											
Ages 6-11												
	home	educ	-tfwy	work	-work	mhlth		-fin		-soc		
	educ	rec				-chur						
	com					-home						
	rec											
Ages 12-14												
	educ	chur	-com	p.ag.		fin		mhlth		soc		educ
	rec		-home	home								
Present												
	work	home	educ	chur	-home	-rec		fin				
	hlth	educ				-soc						
	com	work										
	home											

TABLE 7

DAUGHTERS FACTORS	SONS FACTORS
Aspiration:	Aspiration:
social, home -wor, educational public agencies -commercial, trafficway	work, financial church -social mental health
Competence:	Competence:
recreation, commercial, home public agencies -work, educational -educational, private	trafficway, commercial, home -educational public agencies
Time:	Time:
work/-home educational/-home public agencies, private commercial, social, recreation, leisure activity	social/-home work, financial, educational legal public agencies, church/-social -commercial
Satisfaction:	Satisfaction:
recreation, trafficway, commercial, home work, educational	recreation, trafficway work, financial, health -educational -public agencies
# Settings:	# Settings:
commercial, trafficway recreation -educational/public agencies	work, financial -social health recreation, church
Demographics:	Demographics:
employment, teen parent income, age, non-teen parent number of years father in home, attitude toward father and number of siblings	employment, income, age number of siblings years father in the home

TABLE 8

Multiple Regression of Lifestyle, Competence and Demographic Variables on Aspirations

SONS

ASPIRATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	% VARIANCE	BETA
Career:			
	Few social settings	27.35	-.27
	Older, employed	40.29	.36
	Low educational competence	45.23	-.48
	Public agency competence	49.47	-.10
	Daily living competence	53.05	.12
	Health satisfaction	55.52	.26
	Legal time	58.96	-.40
	Educational dissatisfaction	64.58	.45
	Outside recreation satisfaction	66.46	-.15
Church:			
	Legal time	20.98	-.17
	Public agency competence	27.92	.72
	Public agency dissatisfaction	40.70	.81
	Organizations vs. social time	44.15	.24
Isolate:			
	Public agency dissatisfaction	25.53	-.73
	Daily living competence	42.85	-.26
	Organizations vs. social time	47.84	.40
	Public agency competence	58.69	-.59
	Only child	60.54	-.14
Mental Health:			
	Few educational settings	8.32	-.22
	Few social settings	13.32	-.22
	Health satisfaction	17.62	.21
DAUGHTERS			
Social & Family:			
	Outside recreation competence	66.90	.74
	Low educational & birth control competence	68.53	-.14
	Years father in the home	70.09	.13
	Work and education satisfaction	70.92	.09
Non-work, education:			
	Low work & education competence	21.05	.25
	Educational vs. home time	28.48	-.20
	Low educational & birth control competence	31.96	.18
	Work & education satisfaction	34.77	-.24
	Outside leisure activities	36.96	-.16
Public Agencies:			
	Low public agency competence	34.65	-.59
	Public Agency vs. educational settings	39.33	.22
Non-commercial:			
	Outside recreation competence	21.26	-.46

TABLE 9

COMPARISON OF ASPIRATIONS: SONS vs. DAUGHTERS

	SONS N	$\bar{X}$	DAUGHTERS $\bar{X}$ (N=175)
WORK	78	3.677*	3.404
EDUCATION	96	3.225	3.546**
RECREATION	101	3.304*	3.161
SOCIAL	95	3.206	3.150
PUBLIC AGENCIES	84	2.185	2.688**
HEALTH	84	2.577	2.996**
COMMERCIAL	101	3.130	3.078
FAMILY	101	3.199	3.183
TRAFFICWAY	101	3.042	3.220**
CHURCH	88	2.682	3.198**

*T-Test P = .05
**T-Test P = .01

TABLE 10

COMPARISON OF TOTAL AREA SCORES: SONS vs. DAUGHTERS

	SONS $\bar{X}$ TOTAL	DAUGHTERS $\bar{X}$ TOTAL
SATISFACTION	27.778	37.311*
ASPIRATIONS	24.925	31.486*
COMPETENCE	20.264	30.978*
SETTINGS	19.030	22.537*
HRS/WEEK AWAY FROM HOME	65.485	61.541

Adjustments made for 13 areas vs. 10 areas in daughter study for comparison

*T-Test P = .01

TABLE 11

SCATTERGRAM RESULTS: Mother Demographics at Daughters' birth (A) and Present (B) and socialization Practices vs. Daughter Variables.

	GPA	Aspiration	Competence	Time	Daughter Demographic
DEMOGRAPHICS A Age,# children	-GPA	social, home public agencies	recreation, commercial, home public agencies		Teen parent/-income, age, attitude toward father, years father in home, # of sibling -TP, empl.
Income, education	GPA		-work, education		-years father in home attitude toward fathe # of siblings TP, empl.
Att. heading household & primary income pub. assistance		-social, home -commercial, trafficway			income, age, non-teen parent -yrs. father in home, attitude toward fathe # of siblings TP, empl.
Att. father and yrs father present in home	-GPA				-TP, empl.
DEMOGRAPHIC B Age, # children	-GPA	social, home public agencies	recreation, commercial, home public agencies	home/-work	yrs. father in home, attitude toward fathe number of siblings -TP, empl.
Age, older at birth of first child, few children	GPA				yrs. father in home, attitude toward fathe number of siblings TP, empl.
Socialization by dau. age Age 0-6 commercial, private, trafficway		-social, home commercial, trafficway	recreation, commercial, home		years father in home, attitude toward fa., number of siblings -TP, empl.
-education, work		-public agencies			yrs. father in home, attitude toward fathe number of siblings
-social, commercial		-public agencies			

TABLE 11
(continued)

	GPA	Aspiration	Competence	Time	Daughter Demographic
Age 7-11: commercial, education, home, recreation		commercial, trafficway			yrs. father in home, attitude toward father no. of siblings
-trafficway	GPA				Non TP, income, age -years father in home attitude toward father no. of siblings TP, empl.
-work		-public agencies -commercial, trafficway			-TP, empl.
Age 12-14:					
-Commercial, home	GPA	-Commercial, trafficway		work/-home	
present		social, home			
work, health, commercial, home		commercial, trafficway			
education				-public agencies, private	
-home		work, education			